THE GREAT CALAMITY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

LAWRENCE, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1860. The reens about the rains this morning is one of beart-rending desolution. The work of removing the abbish still goes on, and several more bodies have been recovered.

The Pemberton Mill was, when in course of construction, considered in scure, from the fact that so many windows were introduced in the walls, to affor i many windows were introduced in the walls, to affer in high to the operatives, as to weaken the whole fabric. Captain Highlow, at present Superiotendent of the Government Works at New-Bedford, was the architect who superintended the erection of the Pemberton mills. When finding that the wells had sprong outward to a considerable extent, it was determined to brace them with places of iron, and several theorems of these mechanical appliances were accorangly introduced, at points which appeared the most perions. The mill was then completed. An immense weight of machinery was put upon each floor of the building. Some 700 flooms were run a year since, and others had been recently added; the aggregate burden being greater than pradetice or a decent regard for the safety of a thous and operatives would have warranted. The Pacetic, a larger mill, bears a correspondingly greater weight, but suffered no mishaps in its early stages, like that which consioned a temporary suspension of the work upon the Pemberton.

The spirebensions of disaster freely expressed by the people of Lawrence when the fallen building was constructed, led to severe reflections upon the Company, not less, than upon the architect. It is higoly probable that that community will demand and obtain a therough investigation of the case, with a view of fixing the responsibility of this estastrophe upon the party or parties to whom it legitimately belongs.

The fellowing diagram will serve to give an idea of the situation of the building, and its surroundings: light to the operatives, as to weaken the whole fabric.



The Dye House is still standing

The fire commenced at the east end of the ruin

The fire commenced at the east end of the ruins, next the Dye House, and rapidly traveled westward.

NAMES OF THE DEAD.

In the want of the pay roll or any authentic list of the employers, it is impossible to procure complete or perfectly accurate lists of the stilled, wounded, or missing, but we think that they have been ascertained with as great a degree of accuracy as was possible under the circumstances.

The following persons are known to be dead:

BARY McDONNEL.
JOHN DEARBORN,
ERIDGET RYAN,
HRIDGET RYAN,
MARTHA HUGHES,
ANN MANNING,
WM. KETH,
MARGARET SULLIVAN,
ELLEN COLBERT,
ERCHCHOOLE
ELLEN COLBERT,
ELLEN AND SHAY, LUZA ORE. MICHAEL O'BRIEN. PATRICK CALLAGHAN, No. JUB JEWEZY, FENDE JI ON ARU, MALCALET HAMILTON.

(Oversen), MARY SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH OSE RN, THOMAS H. WATSO; JOANNA HURLEY,

NAMES OF THE WOUNDED It is of course equally impossible to give a complete is to f the wounded. A large number were taken livestly to their bomes. We have obtained the follow-

directly to their bomes. BELZA BYAN,
DERAMIAH SULLIVAN,
WILLIAM COLLD,
CATHERINE VANE,
JAWES DAVIS,
LATHERINE DOLAN,
ROBERT LEAVEY,
LOBERT HAYES; broken PATRIC KODONNELL,
BINNAH HAYES,
HENRY HALLEN,
PATRIC MOTING well,
BENNAH HAYES,
HENRY HALLEN,
PATRIC KODONNELL
BIP-doing well,
PICOENCE STREAD; faces
injured-doing well,
picured-group well,
picureding rames: BEIZA BYAN, JERRNIAH SULLIVAN, N. D. HOLLING, Fractured, N. D. HOLLINGON, BANNAH HAYES, HENRY HALLER, PATRICK BILLEY, BUSANA LINCH, MARY ARMSTRONG; and broken.

PRODENCE SPREAD; facinjured-doing well.
Mis KEARNEY,
in Mrs. DUYLE.
Mrs. MCGOVERN,
G VEN BRANNON,
JUHN WELCH,
ELLEN MCCARTY,
— DAILEY,
MARY CALLAHAN; bridged.
MARY CALLAHAN; bridged.
MAGARET HAYDEN; inintrol in the prime and ELIEN MCKENNA, KLLEN MURPHY, KATE O'BRYAN, injured, parely de of lower jured in the spine and harbon-dengerors.

CATE KARHAGAN, leg hurt. BRIDGET BRADLEY, hur. JENSE LEACH, face bruised.

JAS, RENNY, head bruised.

JAS, RENNY, head bruised.

THOMAS CONN.

JOHN WARD, bruised.

SARAH LOYLE, leg burned, ELIZA WARD, bruised.

BULLEN MARIONEY, fractor.

MARY A. COLEMAN, aru bruken.

ed inigh severely.

ELIZABETH WARD, hip. DAMON T. HAM, flesh
LLIZABETH BURNS, frace wounds.

CELIA STEVENS, injury of LIZABETH CELIA STATE CELIA STATE THE LITTLE THE CELIA STATE CELIA STATE CONTROL OF THE CELIA STATE CEL deling well.

BOYNTON, wound of offenor.

BOYNTON, wound of offenor.

BOYNTON, wound of offenor.

BOYNTON, wound of offenor.

BELLEN MAHONEY, sev re

Besh wounds

BELLEN HANNAN, sit, flesh
wounds.

BA B. LOCKE, burned and

CATHAR'E LANDERS, slight

Bruised. bruised.

CATHAR'S LANDERS, Dec. Cathar's Landers, Marky KENNEDY, leg bro- Seeh wounds.

ROSA KENNEDY, fracture of ROSA KENNEDY, fracture of den, head burned.

ROSA KENNEDY, fracture of
MARY YORK, Brighton, Me., the elbow.
ankle burned, no. cangerous MARY ANN HICKEY, frac-

MARGARET HAMILTON. HELEN HICKEY, dislocation by NAY KILLY, bead badly of wrist. GEO. CAREALFER, shoulder bunied,
GIORYE KODOLF.
GIORYE KODOLF.
HENRY PECKMAN.
Lit is possible that some of the above have died.

AMES OF MISSING.

NAMES OF MISSING.

The following persons were missing at the time of the canvars by the Police:

Mr. GRIFFIN,
ERIDGET RUNDER,
ERIDGET RUNDER,
BRUNGET RULLEY,
AAT'T CLARK,
AMCE MURPHY,
WILLIAM METCALFE,
SAMCEL ROLFE,
SAMCEL ROLFE,
JEREMIAH G'LERIN,
JOHN MCSAB,
GARBETT SWEENEY,
LIZZIE TOWNS,
ALICE CUTTING,
LAFAYETTE F, BRANCE JEREMIAH O'LERIN,
JOHN MENAB,
GARBETT SWEENEY,
CATHERINE CONVERS,
RILEN HILKEY,
LORGA RYAN
A.F. MARTIN,
MARY JEWETT,
KATE LOONEY,
MARGARET SMITH,
BEIDGET LONGERTY,
AUGUSTA ASHWILL,
— S. MPBON,
ARBY PATTLE,
MARY YORK,
THE FALLING OF THE BEILDING.
For several years the usual ranning of the markey. LAFAYETTE F. BRANCH, LAFAYETTE F. BRANCH, ELIZABETH KIMBALL, PATRICK CONNOR, WILLIAM CRAM, BRIDGET KELLY, LORIERDA GILSON, AL PACKARD, JOHN HUSE, MARTIN HUSE, CATHARINE CONNERS, DORA HICKEY.

For several years the usual ranning of the machine ry has caused a continual vibration of the whole building, and, as it appears that at the time of the acciden-some withmen were moving some heavy machinery some workmen were moving some heavy machinery, it is probable that this together with the recent severe frosts and sudden thaw, which might have moved the from and sudden thaw, which might have moved the foundations, was the immediate cause of the calculty. The end of the building which fell first was occupied by the heaviest machinery, the other end being occupied by the counting-rooms, &c. The report that an explosion took place is cattrely without foundation.

One of the hands employed in the Dack Mill, which is the next building toward the east, happened to be looking out of a window at the time, and says that the first those that he material was what means the first those that he material was what means the first those that he material was what means the first those that he material was what means the first those that he material was what means the first those that he material was what means the first those that he material was what means the first those that he material was what means the first those that he material was what means the first those that he material was the means the first those that he was the first those the first those that the first those that he was the first those that the first those that the first those the f

death, he had not noticed the hurs. One woman was found with her head jammed between thing that he noticed was what appeared to be a careering out of a piece of brick-work at the bottom of the south-east corner, about fitteen feet in hight and six or eight feet on each ade. The corner of the building tell first, and the fleore, falling upon one another act cruching in, successively fell with the wave in the direction toward the small. The time was about the minute. The time was about the nainteen before 5 o'clock. To persons in the cit the noise retembled that of an earthquake at first, an afterward, as it is described, thus of a team loaded with it on passing over the pavement. The wall next to the Washington Mills remained standing about one entry in hight noil the fire broke out, and most of the occupants of the weaving-room, which was on the lower story, escaped being crushed by the protection this afforded. They were recencil through the windows.

The NUMBERS OF THE SAVED AND LOST.

There were 965 persons entered on the pay roll of the exciton, all but 200 of whom were employed in the main building, but the pay roll having probably feen destroyed, it is impossible to assertian with cerman building, but the pay roll having probably feen destroyed, it is impossible to assertian with cerman building and 150 in the wing. During the night about building and 150 in the wing. During the night about

25 dead bodies were recovered, and fduring the day Page 1 to the inquirier:

By orders of the Mayor and the City Marshal, the police on Wednesday morning made quite a thorough canvars of the city, and reported the following figures as the earlt of their inquirier:

Fead. 50

Fead. 60

Wounded. 165

near, to be expended for the telescope quiring it.

The \$2,000 subscribed by twenty gentlemen at an informal meeting in Boston, was increased during Wednerday to \$10,600.

At a neeting of the New-England Society for the prometion of manufactures and the mechanic arts, Mr. J. M. Beebe spoke of the auspices under which they had met, and briefly alluded to the recent appalling calamity at Lawrence, and in concluding his remarks offered the following resolutions, which were marks offered the following resolutions, which were marked on the state of t

unanimously adopted:

Barrer, The members of this Society having heard of the total destruction of the Femberton Mills, with several hundred of its operatives, and being destrous of recording one expression of an aparty at the time, and of contributing substantial air to sheviate the terrible suffering occasioned by this awfu

also resistate the terrible suffering occasioned by this awin-calamity.

Jenored, That this Sociaty dispense with its annual dimer to-day, and appropriate the amount so to have been expended to the relief of the unfortunate and bereared at Lawrence.

Mesofred, That the Fociety appoint a Committee of twenty from among its members, to colered subscriptions from the cou-nomity at large for the accompliatement of this object, and it in-vites all christable bodies and all benevolent persons to co-operate with them in relieving the distress caused by this ap-pailing diseaser.

The revolution was unanimously adopted, and the The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to collect sub-criptions: Nathan Appleton, Francis C. Lowell, A. A. Lawrence, J. W. Paige, E. H. Eldridge, J. W. Edmonds, J. H. Walcott, J. H. Eastburn, Geo. B. Upton, Tyler Batchelder, J. M. Beebe, J. D. W. Joy, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Nathan Frye, Charles O. Regers, N. A. Thomoson, John Revers, Joseph N. Bewe, Samuel T. Dama, Abbott Lawrence.

Mr. J. mes Lawrence stated to the Society that an internal matering of twenty gentlemen was held at the rooms of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company to day, at which it was recommended that a conference be had with this Society in regard to the rusing of substantial aid for the benefit of the sufferers by the calamity at Lawrence. The proposition was agreed to by the Society.

by the Society.

The President stated that the subscription list was now open for those who desired to contribute to the fund in aid of the Lawrence sufferers, and some \$1,000 or \$5,000 was immediately subscribed. There being no further business before the Society the meeting was

then dissolved.

In this connection he would state that the Melodeon Minstrels have made arrangements to devote the en-tire proceeds of the entertainment on Saturday evening text to the same charitable object.

DISCRIPTION BY SUFFERERS AND EYE-WITNESSES.

One young woman, 20 years of age, who was at work in the second story, heard the crash of a portion of the building, and saw portions of it tambling down. She immediately started in an opposite direction, but before she reached this point the walls were crumbling, and threatened instant death. Almost pame-stricken, she justed to a side door, and was just emerging to the start when that was crushed in. She recollected she rushed to a side-door, and was just emerging to the entry, when that was crushed in. She recollected to hing more than getting through a window and leaping to the ground, where she was unconscious and much wounded. She was taken to her boarding-house, as was supposed in a dying condition. This happily proved a mistake. It was a paroxysm of fright. She recovered during the evening, and yesterday was suffi-ciently well to stand in the doorway of her boarding-

Another young woman, also about 20, whom we con-Another young woman, also about 20, whom we converse with at her bedator, marrowly excaped an awful death. Unapprised of the fall of the building, until the terrible catastrophe itself came upon her, she was at work in the third story. She only knows that the whole flooring above her was precipitated upon that on which she stood, accompanied by a terrific noise. She was crushed beneath some machinery, near which she was at work, her head being pressed against a besim, seeming, as she described it, as if her head would "sphi in two at every moment." Her limbs were forced in one director, her arms in another. But one arm could be need at all. Every second the heavy weight appeared to be settling closer and closer upon her. She saw nothing but death awaiting her. Her teelings were those of the most agonizing manner. She said that she nothing but death awaiting her. Her teelings were those of the most agotizing manner. She said that she payed God that she might be delivered from impending death. Hardly had she ceased uttering tais prayer when the failing of a wall in a distant portion of the nill released her from the imminent peril about her. With a presence of mind that exhibited gennine heroism, she struggled amid danger and death, and in time reached a point of safety. This was after being in the mins for upward of an hour. She was, however, nore injured than was at first supposed, as is evident from her mability and only not to leave ker bes, but hardly turn her body. Her physician apprehends some internal ujuries of a serious nature. She conversed with difficulty. Her condition was pitiable. She was intelligent, and most interesting, and ex-

Sie was intelligent, and most interesting, and expresses a thunkfulness for being saved from so terrible a death in a manner that is truly touching.

A young man who was taken from the ruins after a continement of some five bours, says his feelings were of the most painful and indescribable nature. The grouns of the wounded and dying not his ear at every noneast. with the terrible rounds within. When released, such had been the pressure upon his person, that he was nearly unconscious. He rever expected to get out alive; and it is a miracle that he did.

One won an, Irish, about 40 years old, gives a con-

fused account of her escape from death. She was on the second floor, when the wall at the side crumbled the second floor, when the wall at the sole crambled away. A, palled with fright, she ran to the opposite side of the room, when she was struck by the decembing flooring above her, and thrust against the gearing of some machinery, which caught her dream of threatened an awful death. The machine, however, stooped studenly just then, when the flooring buried her beneath the ruins, where she was saved and subsequently

ercued. She was much bruised.

A maiden lady, about 38, who worked in the upper A maden had, about 35, who worked in the upper dressing) room, was precipitated to the ruins (or with them) below, and estained so particular injury. Her escape is nort extraordinary. She came among tim-bers, portions of the roof, bricks, machinery, &c., but was unharmed. It was one of the most wonderful of all the creapes of this terrible tragedy. Some of the scenes, while rescuing the victims of

all the creapes of this terrible tragedy.

Some of the scenes, while reasuing the victims of the calamity were heroic in the extreme. At one point, when a rope had been fixed to a projecting timber, a call was made to the crowd to take hold and pull with a will; but for a few minutes such was the danger of the attempt (for the been in falling might engulph all near it), that the cail was unheaded. Men studdered and drew back; they would risk much to aid those below, but life was sweet and the danger great. At this critical juncture is woman rushed from among the crowd, and, during the spectators to follow, seized the sope, and attempted to mount the pile of smoldering runs to clear away with her hands. The example was enough; not a word was said, but The example was enough; not a word was said, but strong hands at once drew the female back, and then there was no lack of hands to the rope; the beam was drawn out, and at least two sufficiers were released

drawn out, and at least two sumerers were reseased from the opening thus made.

It is related by a gentleman who was early on the spot, that at one point of the ruins he distinguished a femsile voice erying in distress, and soon another voice arswered, "is that you, Lizzie? Are you hart?" The reply was another groun, and an appeal to God's mercy in her behalf. Both these girls were afterward

A young girl was released just before the flames burst loth, and in snewer to a question stated that she was suburt. It afterward appeared that her right arm was badly broken near the wrist, but in the excitement

was badly broken near the wrist, but in the excitament of the moment, and in the joy of deliverance from a dreadful death, she had not noticed the hurt.

One woman was found with her head jammed between two heavy beams, and pressed so that it was not thicker than the thickness of a hand. It was a sicken-

one side. What was the surprise of the party on find-ing the little girl alive, and not fatally injured, may be imagined, but not described. She had lain between some of the bricks and rubbish so that but little of the

imagined, but not described. She had him between some of the bricks and rubbish so that but little of the store of the bricks and rubbish so that but little of the store of falling iron had come upon her.

During the same evening, a harband was seen anxicosely searching the promiscuous wreak for his wife. The search was long and antiring. Every little nook was carefully examined, and finally the lost one was found. In turning over some of the roofing, in a pile of rubbish, she was discovered elsely imbedded among bricks, iron, splinters of wood, etc. It required some considerable time to clear it away, and when once the body was found the husband took the supposed liteless body news. It is only necessary to add that, ere he reached home, the lacy recovered consciousness, and with the exception of a few slight injurier, is probably as well as ever. Numerous exciting sectes were constantly transpiring during Tuesday evening and yesterday. Many of the wounded were horribly mutilated about the head and body, presenting, in several instances, constenances hardly to be recognized by friends.

Of the five overseers of the different departments of the mill, but one, Mr. Branch, was killed. The other four, Messrs. Tattetson, Nevins, Glover, and Shove, were fortunate in escaping uninjured. But a few moments before the falling of the building, Mr. Chase,

four, Messrs. Tatterson, Nevins, Glover, and Shove, were fortunate in escaping uninjured. But a few moments before the falling of the building, Mr. Chase, the Agent of the Company, Mr. Clark, the Clerk, and several of the overseers were together in the weave room. Mr. Chase all at once noticed something unisual and heard a cracking sound, when, atmost instinctively, he started for the door, the only available mode of egress. This door, which it had been the practice of keeping fastened, was opened by a boy just as Mr. Chase and his companions reached it, and the party had just time to get half a dozen feet from the wall when it fell. when it fell.

when it fell.

Shortly after this, a little girl appeared in the window of the northwest corner of the building, which

dow of the Lorthwest corner of the building, which was standing, and jumped out. She was caught by some gentlemen, and sustained no mjury.

A brother and sister, Robert and Mary Moore, employed in the weave room, were buried in the falling mass. They ray the whole affair passed off so quickly that they hardly knew what had happened. The first mitmation that they had of it was a crash over head, and then a trembling of the building. Instinctively they both laid flat upon the floor, and both came out of the ruins safe and sound.

they both laid flat upon the floor, and both came out of the ruins safe and sound.

One person in the fifth story came out safe. He was, however, obliged to perform sundry evolutions, much to his bewildernicht.

Rescuers in pursuing their melancholy task, came upon a little boy confined beneath the ruins, who, when they proceeded to extricate him begged them to leave him and get out his sister who was near him.

One may tound we young woren in a comparativety One man tound two young women in a comparatively con fortable position, and handed them coffee, with the con fortable position, and handed them coffee, with the cheering assurance that in filteen minutes they would be recued. But also for the delusion of hope. The fire approached, and as it gradually neared the two sufferers, their entreathes to be saved were enough to make the stourest heart quail. Men recombled their exertions, but in vain, the flames coveloped the poor creatures, who perished before the eyes of their would-be deliverers.

be deliverers.

One entire family of five persons, all employed in the mill, were providentially saved, and the poor mother, gathering her children about her, amid the darkness that surrounded her, her heart bursting with gratified for their deliverance, offered up a fervent

gratitude for their deliverance, offered up a fervent prayer to Heaven.

Miss Selina Weeks of Dover, N. H., worked in the speed room, in the sixth story. She went down with the building, and when she recovered from the shock, she was sanding upon the floor of the speed room, her body halt cocceated amid the ruins. She escaped unburt, and returned to her home last evening.

A marvellous escape from death is related of a little girl about ten or twelve years old. She was found with her feet spread wide apart by a huge mass of iron that wand trobably weigh a thousand pounds. Close

siri about ten or tweive years old. She was found with her feet spread wide apart by a huge mass of iron that wantd probably weigh a thousand pounds. Close on either side were heavy pieces of machinery, and over her back a large timber, while one of her arms was threat through an iron ring. All these heavy articles were in close contact with her body, so that she could not move, and yet, strange to say, she was rescued with only sight injuries. How she could have get in to such a position is a marvel.

Another young girl was buried ten feet deep under rubbish, but her scueams seing heard, parties se to work to extricate her. After toiling long and hard, they succeeded in removing the supermoundent mass, when, to their astonishment, the girl jumped aimbly up, and ran skipping away, greatly pleased at her liberation, and not in the least burt!

Among the composions of Miss Weeks, who shared a similar experience and were saved, were Saran Forbush, Lucy Campbell, Jenny Blanchard, Anna Goodwin, and Mary York. At the depet, last evening, our reporter met three young women, members of a family of seven, named Luck, who were all in the mill at the time of the fall, all of whom escaped without serious injury. One of them, Jane Luck, after being buried five hours beneath the rubs, was rescued without receiving so much as a scratch. Anna Luck, one of the cldest sisters, was standing near the loom when the clash cance. She instantly threw herself under the loom, and celled to Elizabeth Fish and Photia farmes coash cance. She instantly threw berself under the loom, and called to Elizabeth Fish and Photia barnes to follow her example. They did so, and were all As affecting scene occurred during the early part of

As affecting scene occurred during the early part of the evening, which melted the hearts of all who witnessed it. A butle boy, whose only friend on earth was his mother, and that mother employed in the mill, wandered about among the crowd, sobbing as if his hittle heart would break, and begging the bystanders to save his mother. The prayers of the little fellow were snewcred; his mother was saved, and clasping her son in her arms, his joy knew no bounds—one extreme succeeding another.

A boy at work in one of the upper rooms, hearing of the crash, had the presence of mind to jump i to a

waste box, which, with its occupant, was buried several jeet beneath the ruius. When the rescuers raised the sile of ranbeh from the box, the young hero sprang from his narrow prison, and walked away as coolly as if nothing had happened.

The Luck sisters had one unde killed and another

fatally injured. All these girls were near the windows Dr. S. A. Lord of South Danvers was called to at tend two young women who were in the third story of the mil. In falling, one of them, Mary Welch, had two frigers caught in the machinery. In an agony of despair she literally tore them off, and crawled out

despair she literally tore them off, and crawled out through an opening in the rains, tearing her clothes com-pletely from her body. Her tip was badly injured. Her companion, who escaped through the same open-ing, was dreadfully bruised and scratched.

A man, named Demon Wyhom, an overseer in charge of the looms in the basement and first story, was baried beneath twelve test of rube. By almost superhuman exercise, and after repeatedly sinking back in despair, he succeeded in cleaning in has sage to where he could

exercion, and after repeatedly lanking back in despair, he succeeded in cleaning a passage to where he could be reached by those outside, and was thereby saved.

FEMALE FIREMEN.

The women of Lawrence, heroises in every sphere during the fearful scenes of the hour, won laurels in the Fire Department also. When, after hours of extense exertion, the firement worm down and order. trene exertion, the firemen, worn down and quite ex-bausted, called for help, a bevy of ladies who were standing on the sidewalk in Canal street, flew over to the enginee, and, "manning" the brakes, worked the machine amid the cheers of the firemen.

[By Telegraph.]

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1860. Under date of Lawrence, Thursday morning, the correspondent of The Courier writes that most of the dead at the City Hall have been recognized, and removed to their respective homes, to receive the rites of epulture. Others, in which a resemblance to humanity was almost obliterated, were placed in large boxes to be preserved a short time, in order to give their friends an opportunity of claiming them if recognition should in any instance prove possible.

Letters and dispatches from the friends of those recently employed in the Pemberton Mills, inquiring after their fate, are constantly being received by the Mayor, and to how many of them the answer must be the sad annunciation of their death! Expressions of sympathy and generous tokens of compassion have not

Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. E. Wiley Edmunds, Tressurer of the Pacific Manufacturing Company, placed in the hands of Mayor Saunders the sum of 2,000, to be expended in providing necessary comforts for the sufferers, and at the same time giving verbal assurances of material aid from other gentlemen in Boston.

A large number of physicians are actively engaged in attending to the wounded.

The Coroner's Inquest consumed this morning. F. E. Clark, Paymaster of Pemberton Mills, certifies that on the day of the accident be was in the general office of the building, when it received a sudden shock, which he thought was caused by a tornado. Presently saw the end door of the building burst open, and the people rush out, and in a few minutes the building fell in altogether. He saw the steam escaping from the boiler, which

in a separate building. The book containing the names of the employees of the mill was destroyed by fire. In the safe there was a pay-roll, ending in September, which will probably give some idea of the names of the persons employed at that time, but nothing accurate of those employed at the time of the disaster.

was situated in a south westerly direction from the mill.

I have never heard of the foundation of the mill settling, nor did I experience as much of the jostling ia this mill as in others. Did not hear any boise previous to that which I thought resembled fire. Did not lock up the books lying about, as I did not apprehend fire.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS

AT LAWRENCE.
Harnden & Co. will receive at their office, No. 74 Breadway, gifts of linen, and money, and clothing, for maies and females—but particularly MONEY, and be most happy to forward and deliver the same gratuitonsly to the Mayor of Lawrence.

Immediate action on the part of all who are charita

bly disposed is manifestly necessary.

EXECUTION OF PATRICK MAUDE.

REMARKABLE DYING SPEECH.

HIS ALLEGED INSANITY.

Yesterday morning, Patrick Mande, convicted of the murder of his sister, Mrs. Mary Turbott, suffered too extreme penalty of the law, at Newark, N J., in the Essex County Juil. There are many facts connected with this case which make it a remarkable one. It will be remembered that, just previous to his commission of the crime for which he forfeited his life. Mande escaped from the State Lunatic Asylum at Treuton, where he had been confined after an attempt to kill his wife-he having been adjudged, after a full medical xemination, to be in a deranged state of mind.

His escape through the window of his cell occurred on the night of Thursday, May 26, 1859. He left behind him a note declaring his intention to take revenge on all who had confined him there. From frenton he walked to New-Branswick, thence came to New-York by beat, returned to Elizabethport, and from thence went to Newark on foot. Learning of his escape, and fearing he would carry his threats into execution, the authornies of Newark placed a guard around the bouses of Judge Haines, District-Attorney Cortiandt Parker, and the Rev. Father Callen, against whom he was known to be specially vindictive, these gentlemen having been connected with his trial for assault, but did not think of protecting the house of Mrs. Turbott.

Mande reached Newark on the eveing of Saturday, May 28. Going straight to his sister's store, he found her talking with a female customer, and, without utter-ing a word, discharged into her breast both barrels of a pistel, billing her instantly. He fied, but was arrested the same evening and held for trial by the verdict of a Coroner's Jury impauneled the next day. His trial commerced on the 11th of October last, Judge Ogden presiding and Attorney General Dayton presecuting-Judge Haines and Mr. Parker declining o act, as the prisoner had made threats against them, and they wished to avoid the accusation of being prejudiced against him.

On the triel, Mande pleaded not guilty, and said he would detend bimself, but counsel were assigned him by the Court. Though the def-use was insanity, and though he acted like a mixture of the ruffian and lanatie throughout the trial, the Jury found him guilty, and, after the Court had listened to an ingenious but finitic argument made by him in his own behalf, he was septenced to be bung on the 5th of January, 1860. During the delivery of the sentence, he acted as strongely as ever, threatening and reviling every one connected with his case.

Strong efforte have been made to procure Mando's pardon on the ground of insanity. Gov. Newell reprieved him from the 5th to the 12th inst., but the Court of Pardons last Saturday decided not to commute the purishment, and so be vesterday met his death. During his imprisonment Maude has continued his violent and incare manner, refusing all spiritual aid, insulting the juiler, the Governor, and every one else who has visited him. The gallows was creeted on Wednesday evening, in the easterly corridor, or dining hall of the jail, and within a few feet of the murderer's cell. As a Mr. Landell was preparing the rope, Mande yelled through the grating: "You murdering son of a ---, show me the rope you are going to strangle me wit's !" at the same time flinging a lot of filth up in him. The Rev. Father Donne (son of the late Bisbop Doane) reexisted a cap of water in his face on visiting him, on Wednesday evening, and was obliged to retire. Two men watched the prisoner during the night. He slept as senal. Yesterday morning he again refused the services of a clergyman, and, on being brought to wash, at 7 a. m., and observing the gallows, he addressed the jailer, Mr. Ritchie, and the prisoners, as

"You need not be afraid of me, for you cannot bully me down by the sight of a gallows. I prefer to be executed, for I have suffered everything but death in that cell. I have suffered more than death through my family by witcheraft. This morning, when I awoke—for I slept well list night—I saw my wife, who termented me, as well as Turbott, who receives a weekly salary from Father Callen and Cortlandt Parler to torment me, through witcheraft. Jeaus Christ was tormented by the Jews, the Gentiles by Phacaoh, and I am by Turbott, his wife, and that d—d witch that lives in Van Buren street. When Parbott came to the country I supported hy me and his wife for five to this country I supported him and his wife for five months, till they set \$600 from Father Callen and \$750

from Cortlandt Parker, which makes \$1,350, to con-denn me, for which I am to be executed to-day.

"The Jury perjured themselves. So did the wit-nesses, and they have robbed me through their damned nesses, and they have robbed me through their damned witchcraft. Three years ago they mardered my child, as sweet a child as there was in America. When I returned with my hotse and buggy—for I did not know it theu—did not Turbott take the child by its little hand and with the other grasp it over its mouth and plunge and with the other group it over its mouth and plunge it in a crock of water and smother it? The marks were on its face. Don't they persecute me all the true with their damned witcheraft? I have peace with Ged through Jesus Christ, for I suffer as a martyr through the damned witcheraft. Let it go through England that America is ruled by witcheraft; when then prisoners leave here, all that can, must leave the country, for you all are the victims of witcheraft. It has been told me so."

On retiring to his cell, Maude pinned a blanket against the grating, said he would cause no trouble, and wished to converse with nobody until his exe ention.

Much credit is due the Sheriff, Mr. E. N. Miller, and his assistants, for the humane manner in which the excention was conducted. The gallows was erected, as we have said, in the eastern hall of the jail, overlooked by the four tiers of cells on that side. It is the same one on which McMahon and others have been executed and consists simply of two uprights with a cross beam. There was no scaffold, the uprights standing directly on the floor of the hall. A rope, to the end of which a book was fastened, passed over pulleys above and down the right post through the floor to the cellar. Bereath were suspended weights to the amount of 280 Ha, which were held by a catch, so that the Sheriff could, by touching a spring with his foot, produce an it stantaneous fall. Six feet were allowed for the fallthree of which were with a slack rope there being space left at the gallows to elevate the condemned man he remaining three. Maude weighed from 160 to 170 lbs., and the result proved the sufficiency of the

About 300 spectators were admitted to the scepe, on tickers issued by the Sheriff, including the entire constabulary force of the County of Ecex. Outside the usual crowd of thie sish boys and depraved men collected, who always assemble near the spot where is being enacted the drama of a modern execution. Within the jail the hall was completely filled; the workshop was closed, and the prisoners from their cells watched the proceedings with great interest. To the left of the gallows were standing the Rev. Messrs. Bryan and Coit, and Fathers Drane and Gervaise. To the right were Drs. L. A., and E. D. G. Smith, J. P. Jackson, J. B. Richmond, B. L. Dodd, and A. N. Dougherty-the latter gentlemen being the official phy sician in attendance. Chief-ot-Police Waitney, Judges Kirkpatrick and Waugh, and U. S. Deputy-Marshal Southard, with the constables, Sheriff and reporters completed the assemblage within the ropes.

Just before the condemned man was brought

"ndian tales, and that no leyend of cruelty there re lated equaled this; that he did not want any priest to interfere with him; he prayed for mercy on his soul, and vergeance on his chemies, and said that oneeighth of the population died either at the hands of

physicians or executioners.

At 11:15 Mande was let out from his cell. He was dressed in his ordinary clothes-a well-worn suit of black-baving refused a decent dress offered his arms were tightly pinioned, and the nocse was langing from his neck. It was only a step from the cell to the gellows, and Mande walked firmly to his place. He was 44 years of age, and fully six feet high, and heavy dark hair, beard and mustache, and arather intelligent though wild expression of countenance. Immediately on taking his position under the gallows, he faced the assemblage and li-tened attentively to the reading of the warrant, after which, he stoke as follows, in a loud and clear, though some-

he spoke as follows, in a loud and clear, though somewhat harried voice:

"Now, you all have assembled together here to witness an American cruedixion, though you call it an execution. I was placed a prisoner here, not by the law of your land, but by the Pope, by your Popish priests, and by infernal witchcraft. Turbot's wife was bound to destroy me; she was backed up by the priests and the whole Popish Church. What i that Church? What is its bi-tory? I will tell you comething about it, if I can have time." [Turning to the Sheriff, he and, "are you going to give me time?" and received an affirmative answer.] "I'll let you see I'm no food, and sm not ignorant, though a poor, hardworking nan. I've rend history and poetry: I began with Pluraich's lives, and leared all about Roma us and Renus and next about Julian Casar and a greater man than all the rest, namely, Dioganeus. (Diogenes.) I read, too, about Charie ma-gene. Rome was once a man than all the rest, namely, Dioganeds. (Diogenes.) I read, too, about Charle margene. Rome was once a great city. It was greatest in the days of Julius Cossar, but 360 years afterward it submitted to the Pope. Yes, submit is the word, and that's what you're all doing here. You are all submitting to priesthood and witcheraft. You are all slaves, black and white. The Bible was made like a lawyer's indictment, with every other line framed to skinghter men. One Bible was first gotten up; then another and different one was made at frent. There are three Bibles—which of them is true? Then, in the fifteenth centary, the reform started up. All in the fifteenth century, the reform started ap. All the great re orners were heads of the Catholic Church, who were mad because they couldn't be popes. There were Luther, Calvin, and Khox; each one hade a Bible—that makes six Bibles. Then there was Henry the VHIth, he started a reform in 1512. Oh, we read Gold-mirt and Hume! I'll let you see I'm not a fool. Henry was driven on by witcheraft—just as I am. I am impelled by witcheraft, just as a seamer is driven through the water. Henry the VHIth's minister. Carbinal Wolvey, was the greatest man of his time, and the most powerful, except Philip of Spain. When he wanted to be Pope, Philip wouldn't let him. He couldn't reverge himself on Philip, so he murcared Philip's sister—Catharine of Arragon. I stood in my cell the other day, and asked an old Dutch patriarch, who came to see me, whether all this was not time? I asked him how they could say "improved and revised" on the title page of the Bible if it was God's word in the first place? He said, "I know it, Patrick; they all make mishtakes. You ish a martyr. God help you! Until the 17th century, there were no poor-houses and chaster-asylums in the old country; no paying titles to priests. They were better off then. Now everything belongs to the nearomanneers. The priests and the law drive the landlord and the laborer to the aic-house. All the agents were law years, doctors, and priests. The working men used to have stug bitle houses, and few were transported, or had to come to America. Then the necromanneers came ir and ruined everybody. Then poor people took to thieving and crime. You are all slaves—whether in or out of jail—all damned by the rule of necromancy, and law yers, doctors, and priests. [At this juncture, loud shouts and laughter were heard outside the jail.] I landed in New-York. Coms up here, Bishop Bughes! Come up here, tenry Bescher Stewe, who wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin! You are both heads of churches—are done in any prisons on Black well's beland, and the aryluns—which ought to be called shaughter-to in the fifteenth century, the reform started up. All the great re ormers were heads of the Catholic Church,

bland, and the asyluns—which ought to be called shaghter-house—at d your Connecticut factories. These are full of your Northern claves. Come on, you d—d necromancers! you can make little by executing ne. Don't think that run-drinking or religious excitement fills your asylume. It is done by witcheraft—by lawyers, occtors, and priests—those three engines of Satab. They have women for their machines. The women are not so nuck to blame. They are apolled by priests in their childhood. Then the doctors help them to produce abortions and wholesale murders. They kill their fathers, mothers, and drive men to suicide and asylums. I'm teling you the truth about your country. They shut up They kill their lathers, motors and ordive men to suicide and asylams. I'm telling you the truth about your country. They shut up rich men for their property. Everybody wants an office in this country. The professional robber is a fine gentleman. Here they butcher men like hoge. The poor laborer is led by d—d prostinutes to take rum, and then shut up for life. Europeans, clear the country! Go home to Europe, where your life is safe. You know the inquissition held over me. Dennis Clary and my d—d wife middered n.e. I was driven to this by the witchcraft of my d—d family. The first assault I made, they shut me up in a mad-house for life, and thought they had smaeled my figure-bead. I got out from that slaughter-house, and then Clary and my wife still pursued me. I prefer death to being locked up in yon cell. Life and liberty are no use to me. I was hunted like a wild beast in Betblehem. I was thirteen years in Life and liberty are no use to me. I was thirteen years in key and the liberty and he wild beast in Bethlehem. I was thirteen years in England, and as many more in America, and not a man could say I injured him. This is not an execution, but a crucinxion. When Charley Gifford [his counsel] said "God protect you" to me, he perjured himself. Cordand Parker [the presecuting attorney] sent Andy McConnell to take my life. I have faint at Almighty God for forgiveness. I have mighted not one, but an chasen by witcherait."

Mande then gave atterance to the following horrible invocation which for vindictiveness and blusphemy, is upsurpassed in the annals of the gallows:

"Almighty God! look down upon me and see what I safter, and forgive me. But, O God of justice, take vengennce on my d-d family, who have bewitched vengeance on my d-d family, who have bewitched me. Jesus Christ, look down from Heaven, and see he. Jeeus Crist, loss down from Hesven, and see bow they murder people in asylums, and witness the abortions of the doctors. O, may the vergeance of an all-wise, all-just, and powerful God fall upon them all!"

He then continued:

In then continued:

"This country will be destroyed, as were Jerusalem, and Tyre and Sdon, and Sodom and Genorals.

Poole was a d-d villain to rob me of my property on Broad street. He is now in hell, for he died a raving maniar. Turbot's wife told me she would stay by me, even if I killed her, and so she did, for I heard her once the first thing this morning, saying, I have you

Here he ceased, having spoken exactly half an hour. Instantly the cap was drawn over his face, the noose ar justed, and the Sheriff, passing to the ri, bt, trod on the spring lever, and at precisely 11:45 the weight fell. The wretched man was thrown upward with a tremendous jerk, giving bim a return-fail of several feet, and, in the opinion of the attending physicians, instantly dislocating his neck. He gave one or two faint, conulsive twitches; his whole frame was then seized with a violent trembling; the blood immediately purpled his hands; lastly, the body gradually relaxed and straightened, and the man was dead.

Dector Dougherty, who felt the pulse of the left orm, reported, as follows: At two minutes after suspension, 64; at three minutes, 140; at 4, 132; at five, 160; at six, 140; at seven, 124; at eight, 96; at eight and a half, 80; at pine, pulseless. After he had hung ten minutes the beart had ceased to beat.

At 12:10, the body was cut down and delivered to Mr. James Mallen, undertaker, who received it for the wife and relatives of the deceased. A singular coincidence is remarked between the case

of Maude and that of James McMahon, who was kung upon the same gullows precisely one year before, viz., on Jan. 12, 1859. Both were executed for murdering their disters. Both wished to revenge themselves on beir brothers' wives and shot their sisters by mistake, and in each case the victim was standing in a doorway at the time of receiving the fatal shot,

It has been generally remarked that Maude was a wellread man; that he had acquirements above his signation n life, &c. His speech would rather indicate that he had just that little learning which, in his case, was a dangerous thing-leading him to extravagant and oursided ideas of society. He came to Newark immediately after his arrival in the United States; started as a common laborer in the Chemical Works of that city, but, by industry and ability, rose to be foremen; accumulated some property, but took to bar-room talk and dissipation, and rapidly threw it away-falling by degrees, till he exhibited all those violent traits which are variously pronounced malice and insanity.

One word in relation to the character of this execu be said to the Sheriff that he had read Cooper's tion, and the public sentiment with respect to it is

Newark and vicinity. It is earnestly alleged by many of the most re-pertable cuizens there, including intell gest physicians, that Mande was a raving manine for at least two years prior to his death; thus be had not teen discharged from the Asylum as cared when he killed his sister; that he was tung because it was troublesome and dargerous to couline him; that his banging was judicial murder, &c. Others claim that his insanity was all a pretense.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDER VEN.

The Doard met yesterday afternoon, Mr. PECK in the clast.

On motion of Mr. Cornell, it was resolved that the rooms of the Fourth District Court, on the corner of Flist avenue and Fifth street, be ussigned to the Seventeenth Precinct Station for sleeping rooms, and that

enter pin Precinct Station for s'eeping rooms, and that
the Street Coamissioner be directed to make the neccessity alterations and remains.

Mr. Foote moved that:
Whereas There are a grest many steam-bollers in constant
use in the city, and decading it necessary for the preservation of
literand property, and to prevent accidents, that competent Enginesis should be appointed to inspect the same, in consequence
of there being a great nonly explosions and somes of life; thereone.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Ordinane

A resolution directing the Controller to take no far ther action in reference to the side of the Perry leases ntil directed by the Common Council, was referred to

he Committee on Ferries.

The Special Committee on Rules reported that the former rules were available with two exceptions, which they amended, lst, so as to qualify the Board to

which they amended, ist, so as to qualify the Board to acopt any act or resolution the same night it passes the Board of Councilmen; and 2nd, to provide that no person shall be allowed on the floor who is not a member of the Board or an ex-member of Comm in Council, the Mayor, Hends of Departments, and Reporters of the Press, without a written permission countersigned by the President.

Mr. Roole moved a resolution directing the Corporation Connect to prepare a draft of a memorial to the State Legislature asking for a repeal of the onsetment which withholds from members of the Common Council companion for their laborious duries, and that they be paid at the rate of \$2,000 per annum. Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers.

The Special Committee to which was referred the estimates of expenses for the year 1860, reported the following additions to the tax levy:

(if you tinguisions to the tax levy:

ity out tingencies, onthe general, and provide out in general, Mayor's Office, out in general Law Department, constitution, and the constitution of the constitution o rice. Board of Aidermen and Board of Council men.
Selaries, Department of Finance.
Salaries, Department Croton Aqueduct...
Streets, repaying and repairs.
Public buildings, construction and repairs. Total increase..... # 191,000 00 6,474,123 36

The President, Mr. Press, announced the following Standing Committees for the year 1860:

Almi-Heure Department—Newers, Searts, Barry, Darragh.

Arts and Sciences—Meests, barry, Cornell, Start.

Assessments—Meests, Taomey Cornell, Start.

Cleaning Streets—Meests Farley, Platt, Brady.

Croton Agreetics—Meests Farley, Platt, Brady.

Forties—Meests, Henry, Russell, Smith.

Frinance—Meests, Cornell Platt, Start.

Frinance—Meests, Cornell Platt, Start.

Fried Department—Meests Henry, Bagley, Brady.

Joint Committee on Accounts—Meests. Russell, Seagrist, Own-Chs.

Lawys and Gas—Mesars, Barley, Rossell, Darragh,
Lams and Picca—Mesars, Farley, Boole, Brady,
Law Department—Mesars, Garnell, Smith,
Markets—Mesars, Gomet, Cornell, Smith,
Ovens,
Markets—Mesars, Gomet, Cornell, Smith,
Ovens,
Markets—Mesars, Patt, Cornell, Smith,
Ovens,
Public Health—Mesars, Farley, Tuonsey, Starr,
Public Health—Mesars, Bailey, Rarry, Darragh,
Evaluada—Mesars, Boole, Cornell, Henry, Smith, Owens,
Erpairs and Supplies—Veers, Flatt, Tuonney, Darragh,
Evaluada—Mesars, Genet, Faley, Brady,
Salaries and Officers—Mesars, Cornel, Platt, Starr,
Newrs—Mesars, Boole, Cent, Brady,
Tuzes—Mesars, Boole, Cent, Brady,
Tuzes—Mesars, Boole, Cent, Brady,
Tuzes—Mesars, Henry, Boole, Smith,
The Board adjourned till Monday afternoon at 5 relock. Lamps and Gas-Newers, Barley, Rossell, Darragh.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

There was a full attendance at the meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon. Mr. Joses presided.

City Railroad Fares.—Two petitions were received from Samuel M. McKay, E. S. Conkling, and 250 onters, asking a reduction of the fares of the city ratioads to three cents. The paper was referred to the Committee on Railroads, when appointed.

Meeting Room for Hose Company.—Mr. Baulent presents in a petition from Hose Company No. 5 for a meeting room. Referred to Committee on Fire Departments.

sersion.

Unsofe Buildings in New-York.—Mr. CAMPBELL offered a resolution that a Special Committee of Three be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of an ordinance providing for the examination of massfe buildings in this city. Adopted. The President appointed as the committee, Messre. Campbell, Baulch, and Ven. The

and Van Tine.

Sevent-enth Precinct Station House.—The Board concurred to assign the rooms of the Fourth District Court to the Seventeenth Precinct Station, for sleeping

apartments.
Interest on the Public Debt .- Mr. PINCKNEY submitted a resolution requesting the Controller to inform the Board the amount of interest due and payable during the present year upon the public debt, specifying the amount payable from taxation, and the amount payable out of the revenues set apart for that purpose.

The Board then adjourned to Monday at 5 p. m. SEIZURE OF THE OCEAN BIRD.

THE POLICE RESISTING THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL. The trouble in regard to the Spanish steamer Ocean

Bird remains in statu que, and, no doubt, a long litigation will ensue before the difficulty is settled. It appears that, several years ago, Capt. Graham of this city mertgaged three steamers, of which the Ocean Bird was one, to Messes. Myer & Stucken, for a sum ss than the cost of one of them. The mortgagees chimed subsequently that, instead of lending money on these vessels, they had bought and paid for them ou right, and took possession, whereopou he com enit against them, and obtained judgment for \$200,000. Meanwhile, Messrs. M. & S. sold the three vessels, and, when an execution was issued against them, no property could be found, and the writ was so re turned. After a long absence, the Ocean Bird returned to this port a few days ago, which fact coming to the knowledge of Capt. Graham, he for hwith took ection in the master before the United States Court He alleged that the Ocean Bird was one of the three vessels that he mortgaged to Meyer & Stacken, and set forth that the firm had disposed of their property in such a manner as to defraud him. He further alleged that the Ocean Bird was still in possession of the firm. Upon these allegations, the Court granted an order authorizing the Marshal to take possession of the vessel, providing Capt. Grabam would give him a bond of indemnity. This the Captain refused to do, but, accompanies by a force of 75 men, he boarded toe vessel him seil on Monday evening, and turned sahore Don José M. Viademonte, the captain, his officers and crew, leaving them all on the wharf to shift for themselves. Capt. Vindemente forthwith sought the Spanish Consul, Francisco Stoughton, and demanded protection for himself and crew. The Captain and Consul repaired the some night to Tamuany Hall, where, after securing the services of United States Marshal Rynders, they e urned to the vessel. The officers and crow still re pained upon the dock. The Marshal accented the ang-plank and was about stepping on board of the versel, when he was rudely grasped by the throat by man whom Capt. Grabam called his heatenast. The Marshai struck at the nan, who retreated, when he passed on; but, being quable to obtain any estisfaction from those on board, he allowed the matter to rest until the next day. The officers and crew were obliged to find shelter elsewhere.

On Tuceday morning five persons having claims against the vessel applied to the United States Court